

WEATHER

Partly
Cloudy,
Mild

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MINISTERS OF BIG 3 TO MEET ON ATOMBOMB

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UP).—The foreign secretaries of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States will meet in Moscow Dec. 15 to discuss future control of atomic energy, the State Department announced tonight.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman announced tonight that foreign ministers of the Big Three—the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union—would meet in Moscow Dec. 15 to discuss atomic energy and other urgent international problems. There were earlier reports that the foreign ministers of France and China would be included, but present indications were that they would not be present, at least at the start.

Formal announcement of the conference had been expected in mid-evening, but it was held up at the request of the United States because of a delay in the transmission of an agreed text.

The meeting was called under the agreement reached at the Yalta conference of the Big Three supreme leaders last February, providing for quarterly meetings of foreign ministers.

The foreign ministers met in September. They broke up in three weeks.

There were excited rumors during the day that the next weekend meeting would be of the Big Three, despite President Truman's frank statement that he didn't want any more such meetings.

It seemed possible that some move had been made on this side of the Atlantic, not in London, for a Big Three meeting, and that the suddenly-called foreign ministers' meeting was the result.

The question of atomic energy was understood to be definitely item No. 1 on the program for discussion.

Details of the new Security Council of the United Nations also will be prominent, it was understood.



BEVIN



MOLOTOV



BYRNES

Byrnes Slaps Hurley

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, backtracked yesterday on his previous support to Patrick J. Hurley and said that the former ambassador to China's charges against the State Department were groundless.

Byrnes testified before a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, where the Republican oil-man from Oklahoma has been having a field day.

The Secretary defended two of his subordinates—George Acheson and John S. Service—both of whom had been accused by Hurley of favoring the Chinese Communists at the expense of Chiang Kai-shek.

Byrnes also declared that the Chiang Kai-shek government was the "most satisfactory basis for achieving a democratic China," but added the regime must "be broadened" to include the "so-called Communists," and other forces in China. This required "tact and discretion, patience and restraint," Byrnes added.

HALF MEASURES

Thus, it is clear that the Administration has been compelled by the actual situation in China and by the avalanche of criticism at home to disavow the arrogant jingoism of Hurley, and to suggest—at least in words—a compromise between the Chinese Kuomintang and the Communist-led democratic forces.

But there was still no indication in yesterday's testimony that the Administration is abandoning its own armed intervention in China.

The one-sided help to Chiang and the all-out gift of airplanes and munitions are responsible for Chiang's rupture of the Oct. 10 agreement with the Communists. While Hurley is repudiated, his policies are not.

Byrnes maintained that the United States followed an immediate objective in China—keeping all Chinese "factions" in the war against the Japanese—and the long-range objective of a "strong, united, democratic China."

(Continued on Back Page)

A Case of Police Run Amok

Negro Faces Jail for Aiding Man in Subway

By LOLA PAINE

"It's not a crime wave," John H. Hill told us. "It's just a wave of terrorism let loose on helpless people." And then this soft spoken Negro told the Daily Worker how he almost became a "criminal." It was Thanksgiving eve. Hill, his wife and his two children, John, Jr., seven months old, and Karen, 19 months old, were at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mathilda Hickson, 497 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn. Mrs. Hill has been quite ill lately, and it was decided that she and the children should remain in Brooklyn. Her husband then took an Eighth Ave. train for their home at 540 W. 159 St., Manhattan, where he was to remain overnight. He planned to return to Brooklyn for the Thanksgiving meal.

It was past 12:45 a.m. when he got on the train. He was reading a book for awhile but then he fell asleep. When he opened his eyes he was at 207 St., the last stop. A young Negro nearby was still sleeping. Hill, figuring the fellow had over-ridden his stop, too, tapped him lightly on the knee with the book.

HOW IT BEGAN

As the young fellow got up, mumbled thanks and left the train, Hill looked around and saw a white man standing beside him. It was plainclothesman John O'Shaughnessy of the New York City Transit Police. According to Hill, the conversation went like this:

DETECTIVE: "So you're going around waking up people on trains and seeing what you can get out of their pockets."

Hill protested that he woke the fellow up to do him a good turn. The detective then took him out of the train and up to the men's lavatory in the station. Another detective followed and stood silently by.

DETECTIVE: "Where do you live?" Hill told him. The detective continued: "You know you're giving me a phony address. I bet you don't live there."

Judge Refuses To Jail Vet

Communist war vet Eugene Trotsky received a suspended sentence at the Essex Market Court yesterday, though presiding Judge Levine termed him guilty on a technical violation of "failing to display an American flag" at a Hands-Off-China rally last Monday.

In suspending sentence, the judge said he was sympathetic to all veterans and to any cause aimed at veterans' welfare.

Patrolman Friedman, who arrested Trotsky last Monday on the East Side, testified that he observed some of the vets making speeches to the crowd and that's why he considered it an actual "meeting."

Trotsky maintained it wasn't an organized meeting, and declared he and the other vets involved spontaneously got together to protest American intervention in China.

Win Raise in One Chicago Gear Strike

CHICAGO, Dec. 7. — Striking workers at the Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Corp. returned to work here this week, in an agreement for a 5-cents an hour increase to be followed by additional increases in line with the national pattern.

Six other gear plants here are still on strike.

The striking workers are members of three unions, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, the United Automobile Workers, CIO; and the International Moulders Union, AFL.

Foster to Speak Monday on Strikes

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, national chairman of the Communist Party, will discuss the present strike situation and the role of the CP at a meeting Monday night at 8 p. m. in Webster Hall. Admission is by invitation only.

William Norman, organization secretary of the New York State Committee of the CP, will be chairman of the meeting.

HILL: "Certainly I live there."

DETECTIVE: "If I go down there and find out that you don't, I'll beat your brains out, you black s—b. Where were you born?"

HILL: "Mississippi."

DETECTIVE: "Before we get finished with you, you'll wish you were back in Mississippi, because you'll find out they'll be easier with you than the judge I'm going to take you to." The detective then searched him and wanted to know if he had a police record.

The answer was no.

DETECTIVE: "Where's your draft card?"

HILL: "I misplaced it since V-J Day."

DETECTIVE: "Don't you know it's against the law to be going around without a draft card?"

HILL: "I didn't know it. But besides, I'm past the draft age."

DETECTIVE: "You're lying. You are not past draft age. No doubt you're a draft dodger. How old are you?"

HILL: "32."

THREATENED TO BEAT HIM

The detective then threatened to beat him up, to blow out his brains if he tried to get away. Then he took him to the 34th Precinct headquarters at 183d St. and Eighth Ave. The charge was to be picking pockets.

HILL: "You're being unfair. You didn't see me making any attempts to pick anybody's pockets."

DETECTIVE: "Well, it's against the law to touch anybody asleep in the subway."

Hill protested that he didn't know it. "I myself have been awakened by many people doing me a favor," he said.

DETECTIVE: "Then we'll make it disorderly conduct. You admit you touched the man?"

HILL: "Yes."

DETECTIVE: That's all I want you to do, admit it. Plead guilty to touching the man. I'm going to charge you with touching three people."

HILL: "That's unfair. I only touched one."

DETECTIVE: "All right, only one."

JAILED FIVE DAYS

Hill was taken to the station at 152nd St. and Amsterdam Ave. He was kept in a cell until Thanksgiving morning, then taken down-

town to the Felony Court where he pleaded guilty before Judge Edgar Bromberger. After being fingerprinted for the third time, he was told he would be held for five days. He was then taken to the Tombs, where he slept for five nights on the concrete floor.

At the Tombs, the jail officer asked him how long he had been picking pockets. Hill replied he wasn't there for that reason. "Oh, yes you are," said the officer. "You're here for jostling."

Hill had never heard the word jostling, but he learned it meant picking pockets. The officer said he had better try to revoke his plea of guilty and permitted Hill to call a lawyer.

"I never would have pleaded guilty," Hill said, "if the detective hadn't told me it would save me six months in jail."

Hill's ordeal is not over. His trial was adjourned because the detective asked the judge to adjourn it on Nov. 29 at a moment when Hill's lawyer had stepped out of the room.

Hill, not knowing law, agreed. However, at the lawyer's request, the judge withdrew the plea of guilty two days earlier.

The case will come up on Dec. 13 at the Felony Court, 100 Center St. In the meantime, Hill has been ill with the grippe, caught after sleeping in the drafty Tombs cell. His wife is still sick and the kids need care. A presser and tailor by trade, he has managed to work a little during this "inquisition," but is mostly living on his small holding of bonds.



Face Retribution: Twenty Japanese soldiers and civilians who were transported from Hankow to Shanghai where they face a mass war crimes trial on charges of torturing and finally murdering three American airmen who crashed while on a bombing mission to Tokyo.

Dulles, Aldrich (GOP) Back Truman Line (Dem.)

Two particularly aggressive Republican figures—one a banker and the other a political strategist—yesterday indicated support for the policies of the Truman Administration.

They are John Foster Dulles, adviser to Thomas E. Dewey in the '44 campaign, and Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank.

Both spoke to the closing session of the Congress of American Industry called by the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Dulles declared that the United States should give priority to economic assistance for Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium "not because their need is greater" than other countries but because "aid extended to those areas will contribute most to the healthy environment we seek."

Dulles maintained that the degree of economic aid from the United States is limited. But there is no limit, he said, to the "moral leadership" which the United States should give throughout the world. He called for American leadership against Communist ideas and influences.

Dulles claimed that "the American experiment," that is American capitalism, should seek to fill the "political vacuum" left by the defeat of fascism, and said that otherwise, "Communist doctrines emanating primarily from the Soviet Union" would capture the "imagination of much of the world."

He maintained that the "almost fanatical (Soviet) insistence on secrecy" can be explained only because the USSR seeks to hide what

Aldrich evidently wrote his speech before the loan agreement was announced on Thursday but went down the line with arguments for support of credits to Britain.

Aldrich endorsed President Truman's twelve-point Navy Day address, and said "our responsibility as a nation is to so shape our affairs and so to influence world developments that our destiny may be compatible with the existence of the freedoms for which we fought the war."

He made a big point of equal access for the United States to the world's markets and backed loans to Britain as a way of opening up the Empire market to American trade.

De Gasperi Drawing Up List For 5-Party Italian Cabinet

ROME, Dec. 7 (UP).—Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democrat leader, began drawing up a cabinet list on a five-party basis today after receiving what apparently was the final refusal of the Liberal Party to enter the Italian government.

De Gasperi conferred at his home this morning with Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader; Palmiro Togliatti, Communist; Emilio Lussu, Actionist, and Ferruccio Rinaldi, Labor Democrat. He broke off an earlier discussion after announcing that he was ill.

The Committee of National Liberation, the six-party coalition group, minus the Liberals, was scheduled to meet with De Gasperi again this evening, possibly to approve his cabinet list.

A five-party Government would give the Left three votes against two for the Right, as well as the important post of Ministry of Interior. The united Communists, Socialists and Actionists would demand three-fifths of the cabinet posts, enabling them to outvote De Gasperi's Christian Democrats and the even smaller Labor Democrats.

200 Organizations Map Drive on War And Economic Crisis

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—One hundred and forty delegates representing some 200 organizations from throughout the country assembled today to combine forces—labor, veterans, minority groups, church groups, consumers and professional organizations—to rally the people to stop the threat of war and economic disaster.

In a Pearl Harbor Day declaration adopted at an all-day meeting in the National Press Club Auditorium, the President and Congress were called on "to rise to their responsibilities."

Enactment of a basic program for economic security, for which the government has so far failed to fight, was urged in the resolution, unity with Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and the complete eradication of German and Japanese Fascism, was called for in foreign policy.

The conference was presided over in the morning by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago, chairman of the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, who assailed the "glib publicists and high salaried propagandists" of so-called "free enterprise" who would return us to a "dog-eat-dog economy."

Van A. Bitner, assistant to Philip Murray, president of the United Steel Workers, and representing Mr. Murray as head of the CIO declared:

"No matter what message the President may send to Congress to destroy organized labor, we expect to go through with our program to maintain take-home wages for the American people," he declared.

"Suicide is the most ignoble death of all, and if the administration wants to commit suicide it is all right with me."

"My union is not dependent on Congress or on the President of the United States to get for our people what they are entitled to."

Moreover, he pointed out, "if labor had obeyed all the injunctions incurred against it, there would be no organized labor movement today."

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, declared, "Our national situation has deteriorated rapidly."

At a luncheon on atomic energy in the Statler Hotel, conference delegates applauded whenever the speakers, the British biologist, Dr. Julian Huxley, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who presided, and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Cal) mentioned Big Three unity.

Rep. Chase G. Woodhouse (D-Conn) called for the continuance of rent control and price controls, particularly on short building materials and dwelling houses, and for the fight for the full employment bill, unemployment compensation and equal pay bill.

Dr. Robert Weaver, of the American Council on Race Relations, denounced the failure of the administration to support the FEPC, dramatized by the resignation of Charles Houston.

Army Reports Refugee Rise

LANDSBERG, Bavaria, Dec. 7 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, U. S. Army Chief of Staff in Europe, predicted today that an influx of Polish Jews will put more than 100,000 persons in the already overtaxed Jewish refugee camps of the American occupation zone before winter's end. He intimated that the Army wanted Washington to outline a long-term policy for dealing with them.

Smith said the Army's original plans called for the rescue and temporary care of about 35,000 Jews.

UAW Proposes GM Tell Ability to Pay

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, today proposed to General Motors officials in negotiations that the union was willing to drop discussion of profits, prices and looking at the corporation's books, if the GM officials would discuss their ability to pay the 30 percent wage increase.

GM officials said they could not "discuss ability to pay, because—" Thomas said this is the answer of a child who does not know better. Thomas then asked the GM officials,

"Do you claim that you can't pay the 30 percent wage increase?" To this question, the union said the "corporation again refused to state whether they could pay the 30 percent."

"We are going to ask all the big three the same question," said Thomas. "Will they discuss their ability to pay a 30 percent increase?"

We believe, said Thomas, that the whole industry can pay the 30 percent wage increase and we are going to talk that way in negotiations.

No decision was made, union leaders said, on any question at the meeting, and talks will resume Monday morning at 10 a. m.

A cavalcade of 1,000 cars, manned by members of the Ford division, UAW, will tour all struck GM plants tomorrow (Saturday), including the General Motors Building, and end up in the square in front of City Hall.

As the demonstrators gather outside, 300 delegates from GM locals throughout the country will meet at Barlum Hotel, which overlooks the square. The GM conference will vote on President Truman's strike-breaking "cooloff" and "fact-finding" formula.

There seems little doubt that the vote will be unanimous against the President's proposal.

The Chrysler locals of the UAW will also arrange a car picket parade, scheduling its start at 4:30 p. m. from headquarters of the international union on Milwaukee Ave.

Arrangement for tomorrow's picket line around the GM building are expected to bring many thousands of workers.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice-president in charge of GM, has wired all locals stressing that there must be no relaxation in strike activity. His wire said:

"Another step forward has been made in our negotiations with GM. The corporation yesterday offered us 13 1/2 cents increase, amounting roughly to about \$1.08 for an eight-hour day. Yesterday's offer, rejected by your committee, was made by General Motors without reference to the corporation's ability to pay."

"Your union representatives are

holding fast for 30 percent without price increases and are continuing to insist that the corporation produce the arithmetic on which wages must be based. Hold the picket lines and we shall win."

The Conciliation Service intervened today in the Chrysler negotiations in an attempt to break the deadlock. The union's contract expired last Tuesday.

PROBING TRUST CHARGE

Thomas revealed today that the Department of Justice is already investigating the UAW's charge that GM is operating as a trust contrary to public interest. He said he was informed of the department's action in a telegram from Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

Thomas had wired the Attorney General last Monday that the Nov. 30 letter of C. E. Wilson, GM-president, to Thomas, in which the corporation suggested operating part of its automobile parts facilities to help out its competitors during the current strike, was "strong corroboratory evidence for our belief that the corporation holds a monopoly position in the automotive industry through its ownership of the principal source of engine fuel pumps."

Clark wired to Thomas:

"The department (of Justice) has been investigating several anti-trust cases of the type you mention, among which is General Motors. Glad to receive any further information."

Thomas said that any further information collected by the union would be immediately submitted to Clark.

Army Orders a General Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UP).—The Army will reduce its roster of generals from an all-time record peak of 1540 to slightly more than 500 by next July 1, it was announced today.

There were 1,540 generals in the Army last July. About 500 of these will be lopped off the list by Jan. 1 and another 500 will lose their stars or retire in the first half of 1946.



A Fight for Life: His face in agony and his hands clenched, Army MP Pvt. Clifford Thompson of White Plains, N. Y., lies beneath the wreckage of an ambulance that overturned on an icy highway near Chelsea, Mass., as rescuers work to extricate him. His companion, Army MP Donald C. Gumsallus of Altoona, Pa., was killed.

Mrs. FDR Opposes China Intervention

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke yesterday against American armed support to Chiang-shek's government

"We did not agree to use force against any group in China," she asserted in her syndicated column, "and it would be very undemocratic if we tried to settle Chinese internal problems for them."

Dr. Sun Fo's Democratic League, she suggested, might be the "middle of the road group which might bridge the gap between the left and right" in China.

"It is obvious to us as citizens of a democracy," Mrs. Roosevelt added, "that there never can be

unity in any great country unless all parts of that country and all shades of opinion have full expression and representation. That seems to me vital in the solution of Chinese problems today."

Yesterday's comment was touched off by Mrs. Roosevelt's earlier implied criticism of the gap between Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's words about democracy and the lack of democracy in China.

A Motley Crowd at a \$\$\$ Hoard

By JOHN MELDON

Well, sir, it will take two full days under the staccato chatter of a professional auctioneer to dump Miss Marion Davies accumulated bric-a-brac on the market.

The dumping began yesterday afternoon at the swank Parke-Bernet Galleries on 30 E. 57th St. when Marion's hoard of silver, exquisite china, colonial and Federal furniture went on the block. You recall the name, don't you? I mean Marion's. Ex-screen luminary, Hearst 'protégé' and probably the hammiest actress that ever inflicted herself on movie audiences.

Years ago, the blond Marion retired from the screen and thenceforth holed up in a palatial beach house on the golden shores on Santa Monica, Cal. There she surrounded herself with an accumulation of wealth, mostly in the form of massive pieces of silver ranging from the modern Cartier to the masterly craftsmanship of Cellini and fantastically costly antique furniture and dishware. There was

so darn much of the stuff and it was so heavy, Marion kept most of it as display pieces or in crates.

A MOTLEY CROWD

Yesterday about three hundred persons turned up at the Parke-Bernet Galleries for the glittering circus. Most of them were professional buyers. They did their bidding in a cold business like fashion. But plenty of the bejeweled, and the befurred and expensively groomed gentlemen with canes were there too. They came to outbid the professionals and in many instances they succeeded. A handful were the same people one finds at funerals or weddings of bigshots. They came to thrill and envy, not to buy.

From two to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, green uniformed at-

tendants walked across the gallery stage and reverently placed the offerings of Hearst's protégé on a raised stand against a backdrop of sheer black velvet. There were huge urns, gigantic fruit bowls, expensive Georgian flatware.

Several hundred bidders sat on the main floor and jogged prices up to hundreds of dollars a piece, while other buyers leaned on red plush-lined railings in the balcony like patricians in a Roman arena and competed with the mob down below. Witnessing the spectacle, one

wondered why any sane person would want to hoard these weighty, ostentatious relics in expensive wrought and carved metal.

The gallery catalogue stated that the Davies collection, now under the hammer, "was removed from Mrs. Davies' beach house at Santa Monica, Cal." Rest assured, however, that it wasn't removed by the sheriff for non-payment to the installment company.

Apparently Miss Davies simply became bored to death with the junk.

17 Women Fight Bronx Lockout

Seventeen women have been locked out from the Cello Masters Inc. firm since Tuesday morning for affiliating with Local 121 of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union.

The women have been picketing in front of the firm at 1155 Ran-

dall Ave., Bronx, and Thursday one of them was injured when a scab threw a box at her. Police allowed seven scabs to enter the factory and remove goods for delivery. The picketers represent the entire personnel of the small company.

Truman Intervenes Against FEPC

SUPPRESSES DIRECTIVE; NEED GROWS FOR CONGRESS FIGHT

By CLAUDIA JONES

A leading Negro weekly editorially commented this week: "We shudder to think of what can happen without the protecting arm of the FEPC."

Well, insofar as the wind is blowing from the White House, the Negro people and labor had better take note. This deep concern, aptly expressed by the influential Afro-American, permeating the minds of Negro Americans, was dramatized in the recent protest resignation of Attorney Charles E. Houston from the FEPC. Houston's resignation and sharp criticism of the administration was due to President Truman's suppression of an FEPC directive which ordered Capital Transit Co. to employ Negro operators.

BASIC GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

But Truman's act has far wider implications for the future of fair employment practices insofar as federal policy is concerned.

Under fire is the basic and fundamental question of the adminis-

tration's attitude towards minorities and the Negro people. It is this that is at the heart of the Houston resignation letter which charged that Truman's intervention "raises the fundamental question of the basic government attitude towards minorities. The failure of the government to enforce democratic practices and to protect minorities in its own capital makes its expressed concern for national minorities abroad somewhat specious and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries very premature."

It is obvious that what we have here is intervention on the part of President Truman to condone discrimination.

It is intervention in the same callous Truman manner as it is administration imperialist intervention against the heroic peoples of China and Indonesia.

Truman's suppression of the FEPC directive is a categorical repudiation of the FEPC principle. It is of the same cloth as the abandonment of federal control of USES and its transference to state's control without a fight on Truman's part.

Obviously, this is not at all an academic question, for practically coincident with this act is the announcement that some seven of 10 regional FEPC offices, including the New York office and all those covering the South, are scheduled to close in less than two weeks—by Dec. 15!

A FAIT ACCOMPLI

It is indeed a far cry from Truman's statement on this issue of last June. Then, when the FEPC was stymied in the House Rules Committee on appropriations, Truman stated:

"To abandon at this time the fundamental principle upon which the Fair Employment Practices Committee was established is unthinkable. Even if the war were over or nearly over, the question of fair employment practices during the reconversion period and thereafter would be of paramount importance. The principle and policy of fair practice should be established permanently as part of our national

Protest 'Lip Service' on FEPC; Truman Reply Evades Issue

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties charged today that the Truman administration is giving only "lip service" to its avowed aim of eliminating discrimination in employment.

NFCL made this charge in a letter to President Truman, protesting his refusal to permit FEPC to issue a directive barring discrimination against Negroes on the Capital Transit Lines in Washington.

It backed up Charles Houston, Negro attorney who resigned as a member of FEPC in protest against the President's attitude.

NFCL chairman James Marshall wrote in his letter to the President that "your action in the Capital Transit case reflects a persistent course of conduct on the part of the administration to give lip service to the importance of eliminating discrimination in

employment since V-J Day, while doing nothing to make the policy effective."

The President, in a letter to Houston, claimed that since the government had seized the Capital Transit Co. during the recent strike, it was obligated by Congress to continue in effect existing conditions of employing—including discrimination.

"The property was not seized for the purpose of enforcing the aims of the FEPC, laudable as these aims are, but to guarantee transportation for the citizens of Washington and vicinity," said the President.

"As anxious as I am for Congress to pass legislation for a permanent FEPC, I cannot contravene an act of Congress in order to carry out the present committee's aims."

law."

Well, the war is over, but apparently what was "unthinkable" then is becoming a fait accompli, with the able assistance of the spokesman who "warned" Americans against such thinking. Even then, it is to be remembered that Truman's "warning" was minus action.

Millions of Americans, Negro and white, agree that it is "unthinkable," all right, to abandon the federal principle of fair employment practices. They know that, despite pious declarations, the FEPC can be today likened to the ghost of a pigeon that has been starved to death. Already strangled by lack of appropriations, the contemplated move to close down regional offices in all but three areas—Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis—will reduce the number of regional offices from a one-time 13 to three and regional FEPC office personnel from 117 to about 27.

Moreover, on the first major test of President Truman's declared stand on the FEPC, we find it is the President himself who is abandoning the principles of fair employment practices, and in an agency controlled by the administration—the Capital Transit Co.! What a green-light signal to Big Business and reactionary Jimcrow employers!

Unless something is done quickly by an aroused labor-Negro people's movement, this important wartime gain, establishing fair employment practices as a federal policy—based on a decade of progress in which labor and the Negro people cemented their ties—will simply be wiped out by presidential decree! It represents nothing less than a body blow to the already waning confidence of the Negro people in the Truman administration.

It is of the utmost importance that the fight for a permanent FEPC becomes an important part of labor's over-all fight against the reactionary weather-signals coming

from the White House. When a federal policy which challenges the right of transport workers to strike, accompanied by government seizure, is followed by action to prevent Negro workers being employed on the basis of national non-discriminatory employment (declared in presidential executive orders) it is, to say the least, a pattern rife with danger for every Negro and for every worker.

True, it has its own "logic" insofar as the reactionary pattern of administration policy abroad and at home is shaping up. But what must be understood is that the suppression of the FEPC directives is aimed not only at the Negro people but at all labor as well. It is part and parcel of Big Business strategy to decimate the wartime gains of Negro workers, to create Negro-white strife and to destroy and break the labor movement.

It is similarly important for the Negro people and their organizations to speak out in strong terms on the issue of FEPC, as well as on all anti-labor attacks of Big Business and the Truman administration.

This is no narrow stake—it fundamentally affects the very heart of the struggle of the Negro people for complete equality and additional democratic gains—for the realization of such hopes lie only in close alliance with the growing democratic and powerful movement of organized labor.

LABOR MUST RAISE VOICE

Labor's voice should be heard immediately in protest of this suppression of the FEPC directive by Truman, now.

It is around the key and crucial issue of the permanent FEPC that the very fate of this principle of fair employment practices will be decided. This likewise makes it necessary for labor and the Negro people to demand in overwhelming tones that the languishing measure favorably voted for by the Labor Committee of the House be voted out. The petition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill—to get it before the House—still lacks some 60 signatures to make up the 218 needed.

A large number of these are Republicans who reside in the New York area. Especially should support be given to the strategy of the steering committee led by Marcantonio and Rep. Norton which aims to get the discharge petition before the House and to utilize the calendar Wednesday.

Above all, now is the time for strong concern to be turned into action, to defeat these and sundry efforts to destroy the Roosevelt principle of fair employment practices and to assure its permanence in the federal government.

In Detroit the general membership of that city's Council of the National Negro Congress voted every possible assistance to the UAW strike.

LeBron Simmons, president of the Detroit Council, in a message to the GM division of UAW said the auto strikers' demand for a 30 percent wage increase "goes far and beyond that of increasing the take-home pay of the workers out on strike. This will set wage policy throughout the nation."

In New York the American Youth for Democracy likewise pledged fullest support to the General Motors strikers. At a meeting attended by 35 delegates from Detroit, AFL Local 107, International Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers also informed both AFL President William Green and UAW President R. J. Thomas of their complete support for the GM strike asserting "the welfare of every union working man depends upon victory for the workers over the selfish corporation."

The New York City Central Committee of the International Workers Order sent a letter to R. J. Thomas informing him of their support for the General Motors Strike.

CITRUS FRUIT

from the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

SPECIAL XMAS OFFER

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Furriers Club Achieves Quota in Press Drive

The Furriers Club this week became the third organization to complete its quota in the campaign for 30,000 subs for The Worker. The other two are the Seaman's Club of Baltimore and the Boulder Club of Boulder, Colo.

The furriers, however, are the first club with a really large quota, 250, to come through. It now leads in the Club Contest, with 87.1 percent on the point system.

Of the 254 subs it has secured, 198 are annual subscriptions.

Of the 16 members in the club, 11 participated in getting this total. Harry Joffe is tops with 51 subs, and he is one of the leaders in the Individual Sub-Getters Contest. Only one of the 11 has so far failed to qualify for a prize, which requires a minimum of 10 subs.

Furriers have now decided to

double their quota.

It seems to us that other industrial workers should take a tip from the furriers. They should consider this a challenge. The paper that is good for the furriers is good for all workers.

This was proved in the survey just conducted by the union paper of the Ford Tool and Die local among its membership. Our press got 56 percent of the votes on best labor reporting, and 36 percent on the paper considered most truthful, topping the lists in these two categories. This in spite of the fact that 56 percent read the Detroit Free Press.

It is now the job of other industrial workers to duplicate the work of the furriers, and get their shopmates to read the papers that fights in their interests.

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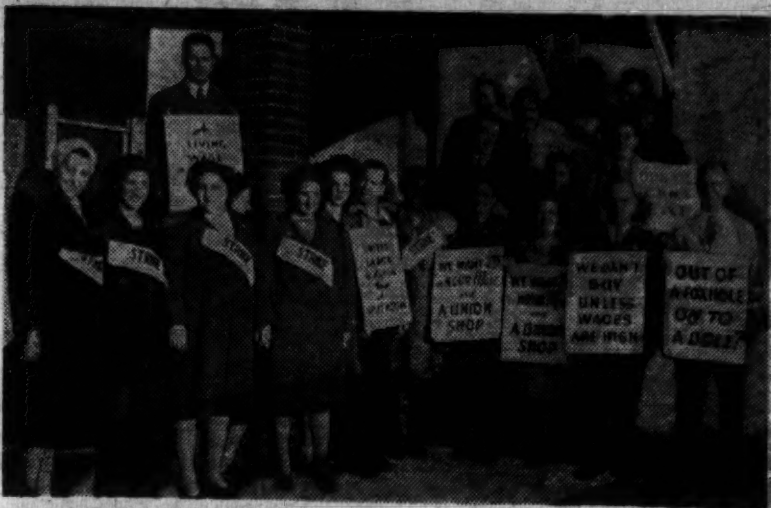
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Tobacco Strike Leaders: Strike committees from three American Tobacco plants meet in Philadelphia to discuss a joint program. The workers are members of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union, CIO. Strike demands include a 25 cents an hour increase and a 65 cent minimum. The rich tobacco company refused to negotiate decent wages with its workers.

Lucky Strike Agrees To Union Wage Talks

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The CIO Food and Tobacco Workers have entered the eighth week of their strike against the American Tobacco Co., with the giant Lucky Strike firm agreeing for the first time to meet union representatives at a U. S. labor conciliation panel conference. The meeting is slated for Thursday.

Union demands, covering the company's Charleston, Trenton, and Philadelphia plants are for a 25c an hour increase; 65c minimum; a union shop; and a no-discrimination clause in the contract.

The union's 24 hour picket line is stronger than ever.

STRIKE SOLID

Several company attempts to start a back-to-work movement have fizzled out. A handful of workers who showed up either joined the picket line or went home. The solidarity and determination of the 3,000 workers, mostly women, many of them Negroes, have completely stopped operations at all three plants with not a single production worker in the shops. The big Philadelphia plant is running short of oil for heating and company attempts to run Atlantic oil trucks through the picket line have failed.

Unions throughout the city, civic groups, the IWO, the Communist Party, and many others are supporting the strike with pickets, food for the strike kitchen, and money. Senator Francis J. Myers has pledged his full cooperation to the strikers and said American Tobacco can afford to pay a 65-cent minimum.

Rep. William Granahan joined the picket line recently, and many workers in nearby UE and other

plants get on the line in the morning, on the way to work, or on the way home.

The union has called for a national boycott of American Tobacco products. They include: Lucky Strike and Pall Mall cigarettes; and Rol Tan, La Corona, Henry Clay, Bock y Ca., Cabanas, Antonio y Cleopatra, Chancellor, and Crema cigars.

Truman Plan Held Signal To South: 'Gang-Up on Labor'

By HAROLD PREECE

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 7 (FP).—The South's new labor movement which has shown its ability to stand the shock of postwar adjustments may be wrecked by President Truman's proposal for a compulsory ban on strikes while "facts" are being investigated.

This was the unanimous opinion of a South-wide survey made by Federated Press of AFL, CIO and Negro leaders throughout the South.

"The Truman proposal is not only the come-on sign for rich industrialists like Andrew J. Higgins, who want to turn back the clock and again make the South a paradise for open shops and sweat shops," vice-president Frank Dietz, of the Cigar Makers International Union (AFL) declared in Tampa, Fla. "It is also another come-on for enactment of the fascist-like Ball-Burton-Hatch bill which would put the labor movement in hobbles at the same time that it would outfit the industrialists with seven-league boots."

SEES SOUTHERN REPRESSION

"If America tolerates this betrayal by its President," said international representative Mary Lou Kogen of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers (CIO) in Nashville, Tenn., "you can depend on southern legislatures being called into special session for the passage of all kinds of laws hamstringing collective bargaining and the right to or-

Now Truman Knows Where He Stands—Pegler Loves His Plan

Endorsement of President Truman's scheme to "cool off" labor by Westbrook Pegler, dean of American union-haters, makes the reactionary chorus practically unanimous for the White House.

Pegler's column in the Hearst papers yesterday bristled with enthusiasm for a President for the first time in some 13 years. He views the President's plan as just a start—only a "blue-plate special built around veal," but he expects to be served something much more juicy at a later stage.

On his own he wants also a ban on "political strikes" such as the one-day stoppage of the maritime unions to speed return of servicemen. He is especially hopeful of passage of legislation establishing government supervision over labor unions.

ganize. President Roosevelt, by his outspoken sympathy to labor, was able to hold polltax legislators in line by his example. But this time they would be able to quote Truman in their favor."

"It must be remembered," said Frank Gauthier, editor of *Cowtown* *Plane Facts*, official organ of the Tarrant County Labor Congress, a central organization of AFL, CIO and rail unions in Fort Worth, "that southern unions have far less financial resources than unions up north to wait while boards fiddle and pld-

dle over the workers' just demands."

"The big boys hope that, as prices go up and wages remain level, thousands of union members will simply get disgusted and go back to the farm. Which would serve their purpose of weakening the labor movement to the point where it could be killed off easy."

BLOW TO NEGROES

"Negroes have progressed in the South since 1933 to the extent that they have been able to integrate themselves into industry and the trade union movement," executive secretary Louis Burnham of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Birmingham, Ala., said. "The Truman proposal falls right in line with the policy of the big landlords now trying to force Negroes, emancipated by industry and the labor movement, back on the plantations."

"Southern congressmen from industrial areas who back the Truman proposal will have to answer to their constituents when election time comes around," said Daniel Boiano, southern political action chairman of the National Maritime Union (CIO) in Houston. "It will take a bigger man than the current President of the U. S. to pull anything on this new crop of southern workers and make it stick."

CIO All Over U. S. Squares Off Against Truman, Hails Murray

The California State CIO has unanimously backed CIO President Philip Murray's denunciation of President Truman's anti-labor proposals. The CIO body took this action at the opening session of its convention here following a strong speech by on the subject by California CIO director Harry Bridges.

"One of the first actions of this convention should be to show President Truman and Congress that as far as we are concerned here in California we intend to march right down the line behind president Murray whether it be by economic or political action," Bridges said.

OIL WORKERS HAIL STAND

In Fort Worth, Texas, the executive Council of the CIO Oil Workers Union endorsed Murray's attack on Truman's strike-breaking plan. The Oil leaders recalled their own trouble with the administration, asserting:

"The nation's oil workers discovered the true basis of the Truman administration two months ago. In our effort to cooperate with the President we accepted bungling intervention of his Labor Department in a successful strike. We were trapped into fruitless conciliation conferences and agreed to arbitration. To our surprise, Truman answered the cooperation which we gave him in good faith by placing our members under military control, breaking our strike and threatening oil workers with prison terms if they defended themselves."

Meanwhile throughout the country protest against Truman's proposals and vigorous support for Murray's stand continued to pile up.

The United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers, CIO, termed Truman's action "administration support for industrialists who aim to drive American standards downward."

BLAST TRUMAN

Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and a vice-president of CIO, described Truman's proposal for settling strikes as "loaded on the side of monopoly big business and against the other 99 percent of the American people."

From Pittsburgh Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, District Council 6, notified Truman that the UE's 60,000 members in that District "repudiate your anti-labor message to Congress and oppose your attempts to saddle labor with cooling off periods or other strike breaking devices."

To Murray, Fitzpatrick wired "congratulations," declaring District 6's UE members "stand solidly behind your demand that Truman ad-

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Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Anti-Labor Blitz

IT'S UNANIMOUS now. Westbrook Pegler has joined the rest of the union-busters in Congress and in the press with an ecstatic column of praise for President Truman's proposed anti-labor bill.

This ought to wise up those liberals who have tried to kid themselves and others by asserting that the President was really trying to help labor by suggesting a mild anti-labor bill to head off the really tough ones pending in Congress. Inveterate labor-haters like Pegler, Rep. Howard Smith and Sen. Robert Taft haven't been praising Truman's message because they think it closed the door to more drastic legislation.

On the contrary, they realize the President opened the door to a whole raft of bills to shackle the labor movement. Spurred by the President's message, House labor-baiters demanded that there be taken up next week the Arends bill to ban all political activity by unions and removing collective bargaining rights of unions which strike in violation of contracts, and the Hobbs bill aimed primarily at the Teamsters Union.

And the administration leader in the House, Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass), agreed to this request.

President Truman could have put the onus for labor unrest where it belongs—on a reactionary Congress which has refused to act on reconversion legislation and on the die-hards of big business who have refused even to meet with the unions.

But he chose instead to put the onus on labor and to propose curbs on labor's right to strike.

The President cannot now shrug off responsibility for the shenanigans of the tory hatchet gang in Congress. He gave them their opening, and they are making the best of it.

Labor can still defeat anti-union legislation. But it cannot do so on the basis of illusions that one anti-labor bill is a little less objectionable than the other. It can win only by standing firm against all proposals to weaken and ultimately destroy the labor movement, by making the issues clear and by enlisting the aid of all fair-minded Americans.

But time is running out. The tory blitz is moving rapidly. And labor will have to gird for a finish fight without delay.

Real Estate Sabotage

ONE of the most disgraceful hold-ups by monopoly is in the building industry.

Hundreds of thousands of the men who fought this war are coming back only to find there is no place for them to live. The problem of adjustment is tough enough under normal conditions. It is infinitely more so when you have to live doubled or tripled up, when you have to move from place to place, or when you have to take some miserable slum.

One would think a grateful country would do all it could to help the veteran get settled. Instead, the building monopoly is allowed to sabotage construction, to sit back and wait while its pressure boys smash all price, rent and other building controls. It refuses to move until the excess profits tax is eliminated. It doesn't give a hoot about the nation's plight, hoping to wax fat on the misery of the veterans.

One of the fruits of its labor is the holding up of the vital Wagner-Ellender public housing bill in Congress. Another is the refusal of Congress or the administration to slap a ceiling on prices for new building. The whole price and rent control structure is in danger because of the pressure of the real estate lobby and has to be fought for by the people.

True, public and new private building will not help the vets right now. We are heartily for proposals made in New York to commandeer all houses not being used and to rehabilitate them where necessary; to convert military sites; to move in temporary war housing. These measures are immediately essential and a strong fight must be made for them all.

But let's remember these are temporary expedients. If these makeshift homes are not to become permanent, long-term construction must be undertaken now, along with the temporary measures. For this, the sabotage of the building industry must be broken. We insist the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice take up again its suit against the building monopoly and break up its collusion against the people.

LET HIM COME HOME



Between the Lines

The Loan to Britain

by Joseph Starobin

THE American loan to Great Britain is first of all a reminder to everyone, especially the American people, of how powerful a capitalism we are dealing with. The loan is a symbol of the changed relations between the United States and the rest of the capitalist world, a change in which the United States formally takes over the position of creditor, money-lender, banker and predominant industrial producer—positions which were formally held by Great Britain itself. This is a truism, but it is worth restating the point as we begin to consider what the loan means.

A second thing about this loan is the fact that the government is making it. This, too, should be seen in a historical perspective. It is true that the United States made loans to the Entente powers in the first World War, but if I remember correctly they were loans from private bankers guaranteed by the government.

It is also true that in 1933 an Export-Import Bank was established for governmental loans, and its funds were recently expanded. And the lend-lease technique was really a method of governmental loans to foreign countries.

What we have now is a further integration of government with the needs of American capitalism, and for the first time (with the exception of the Export-Import Bank operations) we have a peacetime loan on a vast scale in which the government directly finances an operation in the interests of American capitalism as a whole. This integration of government and business is a characteristic feature of imperialism, as Lenin pointed out in 1916. America is no exception to this imperialist law.

The Economic 'Terms' in the Competition

The most important aspects of the loan, which deserve study and

analysis, are its terms. I do not mean how much is being loaned, or at what interest rate and when that interest rate comes into operation. By "terms" I mean what economic relations are being established by the United States in its dealings with its outstanding competitor in the capitalist world—the British Empire.

Some Stiff British Concessions to U.S.

At first glance, it seems to me that the United States (or more exactly American capitalism) has succeeded in forcing its way into the Empire market and into the United Kingdom market itself.

Britain agrees to abolish the sterling area pool within one year after the effective date of the loan—that is after Congress has ratified it.

During the war, all countries which dealt in pounds sterling were compelled to pool their dollars, and use those dollars to buy American goods only as Britain determined. These dollars will now become available for the purchase of American goods, a major victory for American businessmen.

Secondly, there are the blocked sterling balances. This represents sterling credits of various Empire and non-Empire countries equivalent to the goods supplied by them to Britain during the war. Britain calculated that these credits would be liquidated only through the purchase of British goods by these countries.

Now a portion of the credits will become convertible into dollars: thus the American businessmen get access to a demand for goods and can more easily compete with the British in satisfying that demand.

Thirdly, the British agree to reduce controls on American imports: this has the possibility of a substantial American penetration into the home market, not only with foodstuffs and raw material which the British need anyway (and will pay for out of the loan and their own export-proceeds) but also American manufactured goods.

Thus, the United States scores important concessions. What re-

mains vague, and is open to much fierce bargaining, is the British commitment to eliminate cartels and plan longer-range trade policies. This will not come up until there is an international trade conference next summer.

It is significant that this point is postponed for half a year; in that time, the British expect, no doubt, to improve their position in the European market and in the colonies which they are so desperately fighting to take over and control.

In other words, it would be quite erroneous to think that the basic contradiction between both capitalism is in any way overcome by the loan settlement. What has been established is a temporary framework in which the competition will go forward more fiercely. While the potential advantages lie with the United States, the British expect in the interim period of the next few years to entrench themselves in every available market—while the United States is reconverting, overcoming its internal struggles, and before volume American production enables the United States to undercut the British in efficiency and price.

Larger questions which arise from these loan settlements are the political ones. If the United States makes this loan to Britain and will still face the sharpest kind of competition everywhere, why shouldn't it help finance American-Soviet trade in which the factor of Soviet competition with the United States in the world market will not loom very large?

A precedent is now established, which seems to me a basis for advancing the need of large-scale Soviet American trade. But I include this as a political rather than an economic problem.

A second question is the political quid-pro-quo which Britain has given the United States in return for this loan. We already know about the atomic power deal. But is Britain going to follow the American lead on other questions, particularly in relations with liberated Europe and the Soviet Union? The next few months should offer more of an answer on that.

Today's Guest Column

THE latest diplomatic move by the United States in the Latin American sphere is one of the most oblique and complicated maneuvers we have seen in some time. For deception even the Army football team has a good deal to learn from the State Department.

The Truman administration, it seems, is hell bent to reverse the decision made by the United Nations at San Francisco last spring whereby the Security Council was to have actual authority and power to enforce the peace of the world. In this endeavor it is getting strong support from those British twins, Bevin and Eden.

The attack on the Security Council is being made in many ways. The recent Latin American move is one of them and is useful to analyze because of its dangerous demagogic quality.

Two weeks ago the Uruguayan Foreign Minister proposed to the American Secretary of State that the non-intervention policy established since 1932 among the western hemisphere republics should be re-examined. The very plausible argument he used was that the non-intervention doctrine failed to protect the people's rights against violation by reactionary governments. In such cases the Uruguayan Minister suggested that the doctrine be changed so as to permit collective interven-



by Frederick V. Field

tion against such a state after full consultation among all the republics.

Quick as a flash Mr. Byrnes replied expressing "my government's unqualified adherence to the principles enunciated by the distinguished Uruguayan Foreign Minister."

The fact that this move would appear to be directed against the fascist government of Argentina has led a good many democratic-minded people on both sides of the Rio Grande to welcome it. In so doing they are making a serious mistake. For this is no simple and direct diplomatic play. On the contrary, the ball which was passed by the Uruguayan foreign minister to Mr. Byrnes has quickly been relayed by the latter to all Latin American capitals and is to be carried not in the expected direction at all but in an entirely opposite one. And, furthermore, it is widely known that Byrnes, not the gentleman from Uruguay, is calling all the signals.

THE plot is exposed as soon as we begin to ask why any new doctrine is required to take action against the Argentine fascists. If Mr. Byrnes would only read the Act of Chapultepec he would realize that it makes full provision for every conceivable type of diplomatic, political and economic sanction against precisely the kind of situation which today exists in Argentina.

If the Secretary would also read the Charter

Some Tricky State Dep't Plays on Latin America

of the United Nations to which his government has adhered he would learn that the Security Council is authorized and indeed obligated to look into any threat to international peace and security and to take appropriate action.

No new doctrines and no new machinery are therefore required. What is needed is to put to use what we already have. But this, of course, is exactly what Mr. Byrnes wants to avoid. He is not interested in smashing fascism in Argentina. If he were, the State Department would not have engineered the Peron government into the United Nations at San Francisco. If he were, he would now demand its expulsion as a persistent violator of the principles of the United Nations Charter. If he were, he would immediately publish the documents which the State Department has revealing the connections between the Peron crowd and the Hitlerites.

Mr. Byrnes would have us believe that it requires a new doctrine to intervene against fascism (cf. Argentina) but not to intervene against democracy (cf. China). As usual Mr. Byrnes is fumbling the play he himself has called.

We can therefore see this western hemisphere move for what it really is. It is an oblique attack upon the authority of the Security Council and thus upon the unity of the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition. It is an attempt to elevate the American "sphere of influence" above a world organization. It constitutes a threat to democracy, not fascism.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Again on Marxist Education in the Press

Toronto, Ontario.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a subscriber to your priceless journal I wish to register my concurrence with other reader correspondents who have suggested the inclusion of an educational section on Marxist theory. Such a golden opportunity to strengthen the theoretical eye of practice of the many new recruits to the labor movement should not be missed. To do so is to leave the Daily Worker open to the "distaste for theory" charge which Engels once levelled against the British progressives. A. D. LAKEMAN.

Want Additional Vigor in Campaign to Oust Franco

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Daily Worker's anxiety to see new additional vigor in the campaign to break relations with Franco Spain was terribly weakened by the superficial tone expressed in its November 27th editorial, "The Moment To Break with Franco." The namby-pamby approach of that editorial was put to shame by the news dispatch (on the same page) by Antonia Mijé who exposes the current role of American finance capital in politically supporting and economically profiting from its collaboration with Franco Spain.

The weakness of the editorial lies in the failure to include a paragraph which would have clearly indicated the link between the fight against the continuation of the Franco regime with the general struggle against world imperialism and its chief center, American imperialism. American finance capital has long stood as a principal supporter of Spanish fascism and since the defeat of Nazism stands as Franco's principal bulwark. We don't have to wait any longer to discover that elementary fact. Mijé's article was very much to this point.

The agitational tone and theoretical level of the editorial would have been placed more correctly if it had specifically shown that one of the manifestations of American imperialism is the Truman administration's unholy relations with Franco Spain.

ALBERT PRAGO.

Attacks Book Reflecting Malthusian Theory

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I profoundly regret that I do not possess the erudition nor command the literary eloquence appropriate to express my resentment toward Rabbi Morris Lazaron's (Baltimore, Md.) endorsement of a book entitled *Population, Roads to Peace or War*, published by Population Research Bureau, Washington, D. C. The science editor of the New York Times saw fit to review the book some time ago under the caption, "Too Many People in the World."

The authors of this book have not only resurrected the infamous Malthusian theory (shades of Henry George!); they have also garnished it with Hitler's pet ideas, such as sterilization, etc.

That a Jew, and a rabbi withal, should act as godfather to this brain-child of Hitlerism not only scandalizes all Jews, but also every human of whatever creed.

H. ZUCKERMAN.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Economic Issues

SOME of the old tricks of the National Association of Manufacturers are now being used in the all-around employers' attack on labor's plea for wage maintenance and full employment.

Among the "top executive" organs joining in the attack on the workers is *Business Week*, whose economic thinking closely parallels that of the NAM and whose labor policies are slanted to favor so-called independent unions as against bona fide representative organizations of labor.

This leading mouthpiece of sophisticated reaction is naturally upset when government economists show, as they did recently, that wage rates in manufacturing can be raised at least 24 percent now without a rise in prices. So it tries to prove these estimates are wrong by minimizing the profits of American corporations.

Of course, *Business Week* is to be commended for at least allowing this embarrassing subject to come up at all. General Motors, for example, decided recently that profits were entirely its own concern and certainly no business of its workers.

But *Business Week* thinks it can handle the subject without jeopardizing the cause of General Motors and U. S. Steel. First, it points out that in the manufacturing industry profits before taxes did triple between 1940 and 1944, an admittedly huge increase.

But then it resorts to the old NAM device of focusing attention on the "profit margin." And it doesn't refer even to the usual profit margin, the ratio between operating profits and sales. It picks out a still more favorable



by Labor Research Assn.

one for its purpose, the margin between sales and the net profits after taxes.

It offers no figures, merely the statement that this margin is now smaller than it was before the war.

THE figures recently released by the War Production Board on the profits of all manufacturing and mining companies in the country are sufficient to show why *Business Week* prefers to have us take the percentage of net profit on sales as a criterion of profit rather than the profit on investment. These figures given in the WPB report "American Industry in War and Transition" show the following:

	1939	1944
Sales	\$58.4 billions	\$165.5 billions
Profits before taxes	3.7 "	17.2 "
Profits after taxes	3.0 "	6.4 "
Net worth	45.8 "	60.0 "
Rate of profit after taxes:		
On sales ...	5.14%	3.84%
On net worth	6.55%	10.67%

We now see what *Business Week* is complaining about: the combined profits of these companies, after taxes, more than doubled between 1939 and 1944, but since the total sales nearly tripled (as a result of the vast war orders of the government) the "margin" of net profits on sales declined.

But during the same period the rise in the rate of profit on net worth i.e. on the total investment (surplus plus capital) rose from 6.55 percent to 10.67 percent.

Gov't OK's Price Rises to Cancel Pay Increases

By DOROTHY LOEB

The Truman administration this week embarked on a program leading the country toward uncontrolled inflation.

The Office of Stabilization Administration formally tied wage increases to new price rises.

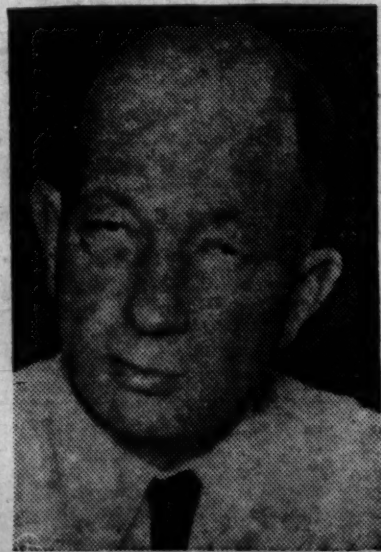
John O. Collet, stabilization administrator, announced a new estimate of the rise in the nation's cost of living since January, 1941. He set the figure at 33 percent.

Collet, following through on President Truman's executive order of Oct. 30, ruled manufacturers granting wage increases up to 33 percent could use those increases as a basis for applications for price increases.

The President's executive order prepared the way for Collet's ruling by declaring that employers, heretofore banned, could now use wage increases, granted to compensate for increased living costs, as the basis for higher price ceilings. But his order left in doubt when the OPA would be allowed to use this in calculating

new prices. The Collet order now provides the go-ahead signal.

The Daily News Record, trade publication in the textile and clothing field, reports clothing manufacturers virtually unanimous in the assumption that the



JOHN C. COLLET
Opens Inflation Doors

Collet ruling means higher prices.

"Pay Lift Rule Seen Assuring Cost-Plus Clothing Ceilings," said the *News Record* yesterday in reporting manufacturers' reaction. And a further headline added: "Inflation Fears Voiced as New Government Regulation Invites 'Price Relief Appeals.'"

Announcement of the 33 percent estimate marks the second revision of the old Little Steel formula which, during wartime, held raises down to 15 percent over January, 1941, levels.

This was adjusted to 30 percent on the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures earlier.

To get up to 33 percent, Collet went back to a recommendation made last spring by the President's Special Committee on the Cost of Living.

The committee suggested that 3 or 4 percent be added to the estimate of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Upward revision would appear a concession to organized labor, which demonstrated months ago that the rise in living costs actual-

ly totaled not 33 percent but 45 percent.

However, labor always coupled its demand for raises to meet increased living costs with a demand for continued price controls. Without these, new pay raises would be lost immediately in a whole wave of stepped-up living costs.

That is exactly the guarantee that is missing from the new order issued by Collet.

EFFECT OF RULING

In simple language, what the Collet ruling says is this:

1. We admit that living costs rose 33 percent since January, 1941.

2. Employers may use raises to that amount as a basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for increasing costs to the government.

Thus workers who got a raise to meet increased living costs will find themselves right back on the merry-go-round again, as employers jack prices up all over again.

The War Labor Board no longer has power to order raises. It makes only recommendations.

Alvarez and Zapirain to Be Tried Jan. 2 by Franco Military Court

Santiago Alvarez and Sebastian Zapirain will be tried before a military tribunal in Franco Spain on Jan. 2, it was revealed here yesterday. The two outstanding anti-fascists will be accused of entering Spain with forged passports and working against the Franco regime, according to the Cuban Embassy in Madrid, yesterday's *La Prensa*, Spanish language paper here, said:

Dr. Jose Carlos de Chavarri of the Cuban Embassy, who visited the two in the Alcala de Henares military prison, said he thought that they would be sentenced to 20 years and a day.

The Franco government, stung by the world-wide campaign for the release of Alvarez and Zapirain, earlier promised that they would be set free.

Mrs. Soledad de Alvarez, here to fight for her husband's freedom, warns that they must be freed, for no justice can be expected of a fascist military tribunal. If the campaign for their freedom is relaxed, she warns, they probably will be sentenced to death.

Mrs. Alvarez will speak Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at the Washington Irving High School. The meeting is sponsored by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Abraham Unger, New York director of the National Lawyers Guild, will deal with legal aspects of the case. Canada Lee and a cast of well-known radio stars will do a preview of a radio play on Santiago Alvarez.

250,000 Australia Workers on Strike

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 7 (UP).—An estimated 250,000 workers in New South Wales were idle in strikes and labor disputes today as the executive group of the Australian Council of Trades Unions adjourned a four-hour strike discussion meeting without announcing progress toward a settlement. The coal, steel and coastal shipping industries were affected by the strikes.

Who Will Get Japan's Assets?

A recommendation by U. S. Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley that Japan be stripped of all assets abroad and of a large part of her productive capacity at home raised the question of who will benefit from the drastic program.

Pauley, after touring Japan as President Truman's representative, proposed that practically all chemical, steel and shipbuilding capacity plus half of electric power and machine tool plants be removed. While machinery for arms and ammunition would be destroyed, other machinery would be transferred to other countries.

Pauley suggested that Japan's excess machinery would help raise living standards in other Asiatic countries while not depressing the standards in Japan.

This is all to the good. Nevertheless there is cause to suspect that United States financial interests will bid to take over confiscated Japanese assets in other lands and so replace Japanese imperialism in the Pacific area.

Trade Unions in USSR Speed Action in Grievance Cases

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (ALN).—Trud, daily organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, has been devoting considerable attention to swifter handling of workers' grievances. This week an article by M. Stepanov, chief of the AUCCTU wages section, demands increased activity in local grievance committees.

The article reminds its readers that every shop in every factory has a wage-fixing and complaints commission—called RYK—composed of an equal number of representatives of the administration and the trade union.

Its sessions are open and any worker may attend and speak. Decisions mutually reached have the force of law. When a decision is not reached an appeal can be made to the courts.

RYK commissions handle all sorts of individual complaints. For instance, a worker is transferred to a less skilled operation and gets less wages. He can demand his previous standard of pay. Or a worker is fired unjustly for breakage. The whole tone of Stepanov's article is designed to encourage workers to raise those matters.

He says the majority of workers' complaints are justified. At the Katye Plant in the Kuibyshev region, of 106 cases handled by RYK between March and September, 96 were settled in favor of the workers. In war industry plant number 18 this year 310 cases were considered, of which 247 were settled in favor of the workers.

Stepanov gives six cases in which the administration refused to carry out the decision made by RYK. The trade union then went the courts to enforce the decision.

In one case, a group of workers was transferred from one plant to another and was delayed two months en route by transport difficulties. The law required the factory to which they were going to pay their wages during travel, but the factory refused. The trade union carried it to the district court which compelled compliance.

Stepanov pans those factories whose grievance committees meet seldom or handle complaints with undue delay. The law says that every complaint must be handled within three days.

The article is significant as a

symptom of reconversion. During the war, workers were chary of making complaints. They thought only of winning the war like soldiers.

Now the worker feels readier to demand redress of grievances.

CORRECTION

Thursday's Daily Worker carried a radio interview between Johannes Steel and Reza Shashahani on the situation in Iran, in which Mr. Shahshahani was incorrectly called the former head of the Iranian News Agency in Paris. The story should have read: "former head of the Iranian News Agency (Paris), in Teheran."



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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50¢ per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Today Manhattan

"THE JEW and Atomic Diplomacy" will be the topic of the next weekly forum in English of the School of Jewish Studies, Saturday, Dec. 8th, 3 p.m. at 13 Astor Pl., 5th fl. Prominent speaker. Adm. 35c.

Tonight—Manhattan

SQUARE dancing led by Piute Pete is fun. Bring your friends. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. cor. 19th St. at 8:30 p.m. 75c.

RUSSIAN CABARET NIGHT. Sat. eve., Dec. 8th, at 189 Second Ave. Entertainment, dancing and refreshments.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Interesting discussions, surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 123 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

Tonight—Bronx

GALA PARTY for Servicemen's Xmas Fund. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. Contr. 55c. Baranow, 1713 Washington Ave., Br. Aup.: Club Clarity, A.Y.D.

Tomorrow Manhattan

"WHERE IS THE Truman Administration Going?"—Adam Lapin, Daily Worker columnist will speak. Group singing, folk and social dancing. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. cor. 19th St. at 8:30 p.m. 50c.

ALL ROADS LEAD to the Caribbean Festival with Belle Rosette & Co. at the Park Palace, 110th St. & 5th Ave. Sunday eve., Dec. 9th, 1945. Guest artists: Eusebia Cosme, Cimber and Coker, Macbeth the Great, Caribbean Club Dancers, the Smith

Kids, Josephine Premice, Claude Marchant, Haitian-American Artists' Society. Music by Gerald Clarke and His Caribbean Serenaders. Adm. \$1.10; tax incl. on sale at New Dance Group, 2 E. 96th St. and Negro Actors Guild, 1874 B'way. Dinner at 8, show at 11, carnival at midnight.

Tomorrow Bronx

MIKE GOED will speak on "Fascism in the New York Press." Sunday, Dec. 9th, 8:30 p.m. in the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Coming

CONCERT of The Russian Balalaika Musical Society. Alexander Kutin, conductor. With: Elena Slavnova, soprano; the Radischev Russian Dance Group; and Anya and Olga Swidunovich, Sat., Dec. 15th, 8:30 p.m. Community Center Theatre, 270 W. 99th St., nr. B'way. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.80, incl. tax. Sat., Dec. 15th, 1945.

VICTORY celebration in honor of Manhattan's Councilman, Ben Davis, presented by the John Brown Club in a pre-holiday dance and revue featuring well-known stars. Club Dance-land, 322 W. 125th St. Sunday, Dec. 10th, 9 p.m.

CONCERT AND DANCE, Monday, Dec. 24, Xmas Eve. at the Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Excellent entertainment, dancing, Russian buffet. Adm. \$1. Aup.: Brighton Committee for Russian Relief.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AFFAIR sponsored by the Burnside Committee Russian Relief to be held at the Bronx Winter Garden. Complete turkey dinner. Music by Murray Converse and Band until 3 a.m. Square dancing. Adm. \$5. All proceeds to be used for the manufacture of artificial limbs for Russians. Make reservations now, call TR. 8-7875.

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Ausp.: Seamen's Branch, Communist Party

Only Int'l Atom Cooperation Can Save Peace--AFL Teamsters

The International Teamster in its latest issue demands that the government cooperate with "Russia and other friendly nations" for joint development of atomic energy.

The editorial takes issue with the administration's atom bomb diplomacy, in sharp contrast to the stand taken by the AFL's Executive Council at its mid-October Cincinnati meeting, which called for exclusive control of the atom bomb by the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

The editorial, on the cover of the magazine, deplors that there isn't "much good-will in the hearts of men" this Christmas, since war still rages or smolders in many parts of the world.

"No one of us will live in a world of peace," says the Teamster, "as long as our leaders haggle in a vacuum of prejudice and ignorance."

World statesmen have descended to the level of Halloween pranksters trying to scare each other behind atomic masks.

"American foreign policy has stagnated on the misconception that we can give, or withhold, the secrets of the universe."

"We should know that science has no racial, religious or geographic limitations."

"We cannot prevent Russia from developing atomic energy. We should not attempt it. Rather we should join Russia and other friendly nations to see that energy is perfected for the benefit of mankind."

"If such cooperative quest for the

secrets of science fails, then we shall plunge into a race of death with other nations for weapons that will sound the knell of humanity."

Anti-Negro Realty Covenant Voided

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—A realty covenant barring Negroes from the West Adams Height tract was voided in Superior Court here. Judge Thurmond Clark declared in his opinion:

"It is time members of the Negro race were accorded, without reservations and evasions, the full rights guaranteed them under the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

Suit had been brought by white residents to oust Negro home owners from the area on the basis of a restrictive covenant against "non-Caucasians." The judge dismissed the suit.

Defendants in the case included Hattie McDaniels and Louise Beavers, screen players; Dr. J. A. Somerville, dentist, and Horace Clark, owner of the Clark Hotel, but every Negro and "non-Caucasian" living in this and other tracts under restrictive covenants were threatened with being tossed out of their

homes.

One Korean family was among the defendants.

The battle began some four years ago, when white residents tried to enforce a restrictive covenant embracing part of the property in the area and barring occupancy by persons "not entirely of white blood."

Sidney P. Dones, Negro real estate broker, was first sued two years ago, but the case was never brought to trial until last Wednesday. Last spring 35 other suits were filed against residents of that area. Additional suits were instituted later.

All the cases had been consolidated in the action, which has now been dismissed.

Loren Miller was among the attorneys in the case.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Nippon Secret Agents in China

A network of secret JAPANESE organizations is being uncovered in China, Henry R. Lieberman reported from Shanghai to the New York Times. An Allied official said the Japanese are trying "to stop the growth of democracy among overseas Japanese, to promote Chinese civil war . . . and to make contact with militarists in Japan." Japanese agents have infiltrated Chinese puppet military units, which are kept armed by Chiang Kai-shek's government and their penetration into Chiang's secret services has been made possible by "China's internal political situation," Lieberman noted. . . . Five outstanding American journalists who covered the war in China have asked permission to testify in defense of the integrity of diplomats smeared by ex-Ambassador HURLEY. The journalists are Theodore H. White, Jr., Eric Sevareid, Annalee Jacoby, Jack Belden. . . . Maury Maverick, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corp., is in Chungking on a tour of small business concerns in China and the Pacific areas. . . . Exports of Japanese raw silks as collateral for imports of food to Japan will begin shortly, Jiji News Service said.

While Gen. Enrico Gaspar DUTRA still holds the lead in Brazil's presidential election, on the basis of 20 percent of the votes counted so far, here is an AP breakdown of possible representation in the 42-man Senate and 286-man House, calculated on the basis of 10 percent returns: Dutra's Social Democrats—34 percent; Gen. Gomes' National Democratic Union—

31 percent; Laborites—14 percent; Communists—12 percent; others—9 percent. . . . PARAGUAY's Gestapo chief, Col. Marcos Fuster, was reported by the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) to have asked Col. Juan Peron to send more Argentine fascist agents to reinforce the Paraguayan secret police against growing popular resistance to the Buenos Aires-controlled dictatorship. . . . A Pastoral Letter signed by Archbishop Mariano Rosel was distributed to GUATEMALAN churches condemning as "a Red characteristic" the organization of women into the same trade unions as men. . . . Striking mine-workers in Chile's CHUQUICAMATA copper mines forcibly dressed scabs in women's clothes, but Chuquicamata women were indignant, CTAL News reported. "It's an insult to our sex," they said. . . . Four NICARAGUAN labor leaders were deported to Honduras and have not been heard of since, CTAL reported from Costa Rica. One, Armando Amador, had been scheduled to attend the Paris WFTU congress.

Balokovic in Appeal For Russian Aid Rally

Peoples of all nationalities will have an opportunity to express their friendship for the Soviet Union at a Madison Square Garden rally, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 7:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Greater New York Committee of Russian Relief. The meeting will launch the Committee's 1945 campaign to send \$25,000,000 in relief supplies to the USSR.

400 Polish Catholic Priests Slain by Nazis in Pomerania

WARSAW, Dec. 7 (Polpress).—More than 400 Polish Catholic priests were executed by the Nazis in Pomerania. Some, old and infirm, were hardly able to walk.

Eyewitnesses testify that in Grudziadz priests, wearing their vestments, were taken by the Germans from the altar to the execution grounds. The witnesses said that in one group of 600 executed in Grudziadz, there were scores of priests.

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LOW DOWN

Detroit Bowlers Win Fight Against Price Rise

By Nat Low

Detroit's 60,000 bowlers won themselves a major victory yesterday when the bowling proprietors agreed to maintain prices for organized teams at present level for the rest of the season. Earlier in the week the trade union-conscious bowlers had threatened a citywide strike if the prices had been boosted after the lifting of OPA ceilings.

And it just goes to show what a little bit of organization and militancy can do.

Haldane King, the 6-4 younger brother of Bill "Dolly" King, former great Negro cage star for LIU, is playing for the same team this year but doesn't figure to see too much action because center George Vujacic is shaping up well in the Blackbird pivot spot. Haldane doesn't seem to be as talented as his famous brother but may develop into a formidable player with experience. He is fast but lacks the coordination and shooting ability of Dolly. Incidentally, the outstanding LIU basketball player of each year will receive the St. Lobello war memorial trophy in honor of the Blackbird set-shot ace who was killed in Germany in the war against Hitler.

Bob Kelly, the footballer who transferred from Notre Dame to Navy last year has now switched back to Notre Dame. Is it because he couldn't make the Middle's first string backfield after being an ace with the Irish? . . . Phog Allen, the outspoken basketball coach of Kansas U., is blasting again. This time he says that there will be a college football scandal as well as a basketball scandal if the school authorities don't crack down on gambling. Allen asserted that 99 percent of the football bowl teams were "more professional than the Chicago Bears."

"I know of two specific cases where gamblers hired correspondents of college teams to furnish them with the latest information on the team's physical and mental condition so that they could play a book on the team. Big-time gamblers know more about the football and basketball teams than do the coaches themselves."

Allen, unfortunately, gives no alternative to the system and nowhere points out that the real evil is commercialization of college sports in our country.

The Rangers, after a long absence from the Garden because of the Ice Show, will be back tomorrow night for a game with the fifth place Toronto Maple Leafs, Stanley Cup champions last season and dismal disappointments this season. The Rangers will have to start moving if they are to move into a contending spot for a Stanley Cup playoff berth. . . . And over at St. Nick's the same night, the pro basketball boys will be at it again with the New York Gothams playing the Trenton Tigers. There are no frills in the pro game but if you like your basketball straight, here's the place for it.

Irrepressible Fritz Zivic, who is a natural fighter and loves to put on gloves, dropped by Stillman's Gym Thursday and said he wanted to get in there with Beau Jack who is in training. Beau pointed out that he had already gotten a young fighter for the sparring and had offered him \$5 for his trouble. Whereupon Fritz paid the kid the five bucks and climbed into the ring with Beau. They went at it hot and heavy to the delight of the gym crowd.

To Soviet Athletes:

"Order of the Day"

Red Star, Red Army newspaper, yesterday hailed the victories of the Dynamo soccer team in England and urged all Soviet athletes to improve their talents in all sports.

The article made it quite clear that the Soviet Union plans to engage in more and more international athletic competition in the months and years ahead.

Red Star said Mikhail Kalinin, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, had been urging Soviet athletes to engage in international competition for more than eight years, inspiring them to "beat the bourgeois sportsmen."

"Now," Red Star added, "Soviet sport is coming out on the world's international arena."

"Our State and the Bolshevik Party have created conditions for the blooming of the cause of physical education for its people. Skaters, skiers, boxers, bicyclists, basketballers, tennis players, swimmers, shooters, Alpinists, rowers—give pleasure to your country and crown the world sport heights with your names."

FAECT Signs RCA, GE Units

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, yesterday announced the signing of preliminary collective bargaining agreements in two leading electrical manufacturing firms. The announcement was made just before the opening of the FAECT's national convention here yesterday.

One contract was signed for engineers and draftsmen at the General Electric Co. covering its Philadelphia and Darby plants. The other preliminary agreement was signed in behalf of technical employees at the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corp. of America in Camden, N. J., where FAECT is the collective bargaining agency for some 450 technicians.

The agreements cover seniority, overtime pay, vacations, benefits, classifications, sick leave, etc. Wages are being negotiated.

Giants May Pull Second Upset Sunday

The Giants, who scored four second half touchdowns to knock the Philly Eagles out of their first place tie with the Redskins last week, hope to pull a repeat performance tomorrow in Washington when they tackle the Washingtons.

Steve Owen has a few more tricks up his sleeve and if the Giant defense can hold Baugh and Bagaras to a minimum of touchdowns, still another upset may be in the offing.

Naturally, Owens will have his passing team working again. That will mean old Arnie Herber will be doing the firing and glue-fingered Frank Leibel the catching. However, Junior Hovious may pull some surprises, too, and that will make things livelier than usual.

But beating the Redskins when the chips are down may prove more of a task than the Giants think. Sammy Baugh and Copany rarely ever lose a vital game, especially when that game means the championship of the Eastern Division.

Washington has a distinct edge in the line and that's where the game will probably be determined. The Giant line, traditionally very strong, has been woefully weak this season. The Eagles ripped it apart last week and seemingly had the game clinches until Herber began hitting Leibel with those long passes.

In the meantime the Eagles will be playing the Boston Yanks in Shibe Park and will naturally have to win to stay in the running if the Redskins are upset. . . . And out west the Cleveland Rams are simply sitting around enjoying the struggle for they have already clinched their title and are just awaiting the playoff game—P. G.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Teentimers Club
WOR—Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Tell Me, Doctor
WABC—Warren Sweeney, News
WMA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News Reports
11:05-WABC—Let's Pretend—Sketch
WQXR—Opera Arias
11:15-WOR—Talk—Lorraine Sherwood
WJZ—Kogen Orchestra
11:30-WEAF—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Hookey Hall
WJZ—Chester Bowles—Talk
WABC—Billie Burke Show
WMA—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—String Music
11:45-WJZ—Chet Gaylord, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News; Consumer Time
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WABC—Theater of Today
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WJZ—Elizabeth Woodward
12:30-WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight
WOR—News; Answer Man
WJZ—News; Home and Garden
WABC—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WEAF—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—Saturday Senior Swing
WABC—Grand Central Station
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WMA—Health Talk
1:30-WEAF—The Veterans' Adviser
WOR—Opportunity House
WJZ—Round-up Time
WABC—County Fair
WMA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—The American World—Edward Tomlinson
WMA—Vocal Varieties

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—Bond Parade Across Nation
WOR—It's Up to Youth
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's The Masked Ball
WABC—Of Men and Books
WMA—News; This Is Our Town
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WABC—Adventures in Science
2:30-WOR—Swing Varieties
WABC—Tucker Orchestra
WQXR—Music of Our Time
3:00-WOR—Universal Bible Sunday
WABC—Assignment Home
WMA—News; Novena Services
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WOR—Concert Miniatures
3:30-WOR—Where Are They Now?
WABC—To Be Announced
4:00-WOR—The Better Half
WABC—Lawrence Orchestra
WQXR—News; Symphony Music
4:30-WOR—Saturday Tea Dance
WABC—To Be Announced
5:00-WEAF—Studio Music
WOR—Kaye Orchestra
WJZ—Ellington Orchestra
WABC—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conductor
WQXR—News; Musical Milestones
5:30-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Concert Orchestra
WMA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
5:45-WEAF—Variety Musicale
WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WJZ—Milton Cross Show

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—Lyle Van, News
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Wilfred Fiescher, News
WABC—Quincy Howe, News

From the Press Box

NYU, CCNY Picked To Triumph Tonight

by Phil Gordon

NYU's powerful basketball Violets and CCNY's Beavers make their debut at the Garden this evening with Colgate and Holy Cross providing the opposition and a huge turn-away crowd is expected for the twin bill which starts NYU after its first met title in years. We are picking NYU and CCNY to win.

The Violets, who got into the NCAA tourney last season, are back with all of last year's stars but Al Grenert. As the team stands, with Frank Mangiapane, Sid Tanenbaum, Adolf Schayes, Don Forman and Marty Goldstein, it is the best in the city. The only dark spot in the NYU outlook is the physical condition of young Schayes. The big center injured his knee playing baseball this summer and it hasn't yet responded to treatment.

However, coach Jake Cann has had doctors working on it and it will probably get into shape before the New Year's.

This will NYU's 29th meeting with Colgate, which had a strong team last year but which is composed almost entirely of freshmen. Coached by Doggie Julian, former Muhlenberg mentor, the Red Raiders feature a fast break and a lot of passing. The Violets hold a 15-13 edge in competition with the Raiders.

In the opening game of the night Nat Holman's City College Beavers will face Holy Cross and the Beavers are distinct favorites although pre-season estimates do not rate them too high. Holman has Paul Schmones and talented Sonny Jameson, Negro freshman star who has accounted for 30 points in the two games CCNY has played this season.

Once you pass Schmones and

Lineups Tonite

FIRST GAME, 8:15 P.M.

No. CITY COL. Pos. HOLY CROSS No.
9-Schmones L.F. Mullany-17
10-Jameson R.F. O'Connell-14
11-Scheer C. Kaftan-18
12-Hillman L.G. Haggerty-18
13-Hassman R.G. Mullany-19

SECOND GAME

No. N.Y.U. Pos. COLGATE No.
14-Forman L.F. Amy-17
15-Goldstein R.F. Vandeweghe-11
16-Schayes C. Braun-25
17-Tanenbaum L.G. Flunkett-21
18-Mangiapane R.G. Sullivan-27

Jameson, however, you run out of really top notch talent. Two holdovers from last season, Marv Hillman and Len Hassman, are good, solid ball players but lack that extra something, as usual. At center is Bob Scheer, returning serviceman, who may not be in the best condition.

But the Beavers will be well coached as usual and should win their portion of games.

Jersey CIO Opens 2-Day Parley Today

NEWARK, Dec. 7.—The New Jersey State CIO opens its two-day convention here 10 a. m. Saturday at Essex House, 1050 Broadway. Delegates will attend from all industrial areas of the state.

The convention will be preceded by a meeting of the New Jersey Political Action Committee tonight. On Saturday night delegates will attend a testimonial dinner for president Irving Abramson of the State CIO Council.

RADIO

WMCA—670 Kc.
WEAF—685 Kc.
WOP—710 Kc.
WJZ—730 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WVEU—1330 Kc.
WHEW—1350 Kc.
WLIE—1390 Kc.
WHN—1540 Kc.
WOP—1590 Kc.
WJNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1500 Kc.
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Steel Horizons
WOR—Strictly Personal
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—People's Platform
WMCA—Recorded Songs
WOR—Fred Vandevanter, News
WJZ—Harry Wlamer, Sports
WMCA—Racing Results
6:45-WEAF—Religion in the News—Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Labor—U.S.A.
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Talk—Jack Shafer
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Our Foreign Policy
WOR—Guess Who?—Quiz
WJZ—Jobs After Victory
WABC—Play—With Helen Hayes
WMCA—News; Dance Music
WQXR—News; Footlight Echoes
7:15-WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
7:30-WEAF—Welcome Home, Variety
WOR—Arthur Fale
WJZ—The New Dick Tracy Show
WABC—The First Nighter
WQXR—Carina Orasio, Soprano
7:45-WOR—Sports—Tom Harmon
8:00-WEAF—Life of Riley—Play, with William Bendix
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Woody Herman Show
WABC—Dick Haymes Show
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Dance Orchestra
8:30-WEAF—Truth and Consequences
WOR—Victory Bond Program
WJZ—Man From G-2—Play
WABC—Mayor of the Town—Play with Lionel Barrymore
8:55-WABC—Ned Calmer, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:30-WEAF—National Barn Dance
WOR—James A. Farley at Bronx County Bar Association Dinner
WJZ—Gangbusters—Play
WABC—Hit Parade
WMCA—News; Shoot the Works
WQXR—News Reports
9:55-WQXR—Talk—Dennis Plummer
10:20-WQXR—Request Music
10:30-WEAF—Can You Top This?
WOR—Break the Bank
WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra
WMA—Recorded Music
9:45-WABC—Saturday Serenade
10:00-WEAF—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Theater of the Air
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Recorded Album
10:15-WABC—Celebrity Club
10:30-WEAF—Grand Old Opry
WJZ—Hayloft Hoedown

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Two Sterling Artists Do Justice to Mozart

By JEROME MACK

The steadily growing popularity of chamber music in this country is one of the healthiest phenomena of our musical life. There was a time when this genre, so much less

spectacular than opera or symphony, was supposed to have a limited audience appeal. Nothing more happily dispels this notion than the cheers and bravos that greeted Ralph Kirkpatrick and Alexander Schneider, last Friday evening, for their performance of the Mozart sonatas in C major (K 296) and B-flat major (K 378).

Here was a type of enthusiasm ordinarily reserved for those prima-donnas and virtuosos who most successfully interpose their own personalities between the composer and listener; yet on this occasion bestowed upon two sterling artists who seek out the composer's intention with a self-effacing zeal that is true reverence.

PERFECT BALANCE

It was in these two sonatas, which opened and closed the program, that the violinist and harpsichordist did their best work. Schneider, scaling down his tone to the eighteenth century palette, achieved perfect balance with the harpsichord, yet managed to retain a vigorous attack, warmth, and nuance. Similarly Kirkpatrick captured the style and spirit of the music, which is so much more subtly realized on the harpsichord than on the piano. Save for a few minor lapses, the teamwork between the two performers left nothing to be desired.

Critics have sometimes relegated these duo sonatas to a minor place among Mozart's compositions, claiming that he had the performers and the audience too much in mind when he wrote them. In the hands of a Mozart this becomes a strength rather than a weakness.

Both works have extraordinary communicativeness, lyricism, tenderness and passion, all contained within the Olympian purity of the master's classical design. For our musical public, which loves to be swept out of its seat by the grandiose sonorities of the mid-nineteenth century, music such as this is a purgative as deeply needed as it is enchanting.

The remainder of the program included two novelties—the sonatas of Walter Piston and Darius Milhaud. This added two more to the list of first performances which in the past month has brought us Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony and Hindemith's cantata 'Frau Musica'. We have here four of the most important names in contemporary music; a comparison, however cursory, would not be out of place.

Prokofiev and Hindemith, touched by the major social movement of their time, aspired to be folk artists and to create a "gebrauchsmusik," as Hindemith termed it, which would be wholly integrated with the life about them. Their two new works, written as each composer approaches his fullest maturity, are broadly conceived, full-throated outpourings, instinct with compassion and the human touch.

Piston and Milhaud, on the other hand, are among the most distinguished adherents of the "art for art's sake" camp. The first is the master of a style which at its best, as in the recent symphony, is tart, biting, brilliantly satirical, with enormous rhythmic verve; and which at its worst is arid, cerebral, almost contemptuously detached.

Annual Children's Circus At Museum of Modern Art

Small children are again invited to attend the Children's Holiday Circus of Modern Art now being held in the Young People's Gallery of the Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53 St.

It will continue through Jan. 6. This is the fifth consecutive year of the popular festival held for children from four to eight years old and to which no adults are admitted.

The circus will be the same in spirit and purpose as in other years. As usual it will consist of two galleries: one where children may see paintings especially chosen for them, touch the sculpture and play with modern toys; the other will be a workshop where they may paint, model or make collages and construction as well as play with puzzles and games.

This year the Holiday Circus will be highlighted by a particularly delightful collection of paintings by American artists which have been selected for their appeal to young children because of their fantasy, color and imagination. All of the pictures are new to the Young People's Gallery and several are being shown for the first time.

The paintings, carrying out the Circus spirit as their titles suggest, are Noah's Dream, The Farmer, and Cat's Dream by John Masteller; Intrigue, Sea Horse, and On Stage by Margaret Stark; The Aquarium, and Little Girl's Wonderland by Nahum Tschachbasov; Birds at Sunset and Quartet by Chet La More; The Giraffe and The Gesture by Karl Priebe; Cat by Darrel Austin; Christmas Day by Carol Blanchard and The Farm and The Dance of the Rooster by Mario Carreno.

In addition there will be some early American sculpture as well as

modern sculpture and toys by Nelson Bartsch, Milton Hebal, Alexander Calder, Eugenie Grshey, Toni Hughes and Carl Waltr.

The schedule of hours for the Circus—open only to children from 4 to 8 years—is as follows:

Monday through Saturday: 10 a.m. to 12 Noon; Sundays: 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesdays are reserved for members' children only.

Work sessions will begin on the hour and will close ten minutes before the next hour. Reservations must be made in advance; telephone the Education Program, Circle 5-8900. Reservations may be made for the following hours: 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m. Any child is admitted for only one session. Reservation cards will be held at the Museum Information Desk on the day for which they are requested and should be collected ten minutes before the hour. Museum admission for children is twelve cents at all times. No adults will be admitted to the circus.

Children's Theatre

The Children's Theatre under the direction of Maria Ley Piscator will open its season of plays for young people this afternoon (Saturday) with a new adaptation of Paul Kester's "Tom Sawyer."

The play has an original score of music by Sam Morgenstern, and newly created dances performed by Mura Doano and Lillian Zamier. The cast will be headed by Miss Gloria Montomuro.

It will take place at the Children's Theatre's permanent home, the Master Theatre, 310 Riverside Drive.

The play will be presented by Mrs. Piscator throughout December and January every Saturday and will have two additional performances (the 27 and 28 of Christmas week).

'Appointment in Tokyo' a Standup

By DAVID FLATT

Pearl Harbor Day was chosen as the best date to release *Appointment in Tokyo*, the War Department's 50-minute movie of the American campaign in the Pacific. It was the right day, but the wrong film. *Appointment in Tokyo* is unworthy of the GIs who sweated blood in the Pacific War. It is poorly written and produced and gives the impression that MacArthur won the war all by himself—MacArthur and the atom bomb.

There's not one reference to the fact that England, Australia, New Zealand and Soviet Russia also played significant parts in the fall of Tokyo.

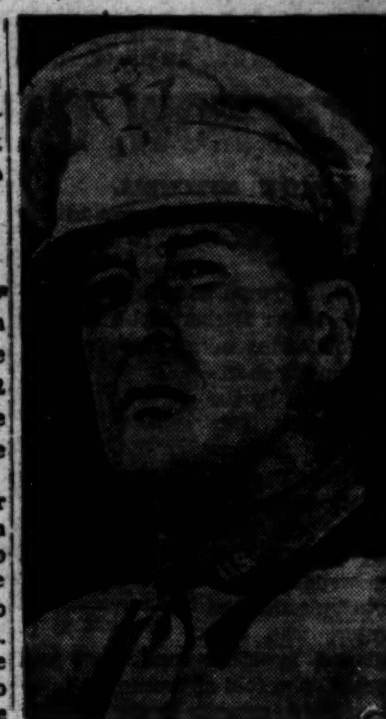
There's not even a word of encouragement or praise for the American soldiers who fought under the tall, thin man with the long cigarette holder. The General's aloofness toward his own men is evident all through the film.

MacArthur makes about 13 appearances in the picture. Each shot seems to have been posed with the best side of his profile showing. A series of flashes of MacArthur's head is even superimposed on scenes of a heavy naval bombardment of

APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO, War Dept. film produced by Army Pictorial Service Signal Corps with the cooperation of the Army Air Forces and the United States Navy. Distributed by Warner Bros. At the Gotham Theater.

a Japanese island. If it had been President Roosevelt's head, the notable gentry who charge that FDR not Japan stabbed America in the back on Dec. 7, 1941, would have raised the roof in Washington.

Contrast the fulsome praise for MacArthur in *Appointment in Tokyo* with Gen. Eisenhower's two modest appearances in *The True Glory*, the War Department's superb film of the European campaign. Eisenhower never posed for the camera without giving full credit to the men under him, and to the Russian, English and French who jointly with the Americans rode to victory over the Nazis. With Eisenhower it was always "we" who will do this and that. In *Appointment in Tokyo* it is "I-MacArthur who will sign," "I-MacArthur who will sign," etc. It's enough to turn the stomach of the staunchest patriot. However, it will please



GENERAL MacARTHUR

the reactionary crowd that's pushing MacArthur for President in 1948.

Considering the infamous role that MacArthur is playing in Japan today, it would have been more accurate to have titled the picture *Disappointment in Tokyo*.

Top Music Artists In Concert for Yugoslav Relief

The nation's top music critics and artists are cooperating with Orson Welles in presenting a Town Hall jazz concert on Jan. 1, which will feature the outstanding exponents of the New Orleans style. The musical Mardi Gras will benefit the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 235 East 11 St. The concert, the first of its kind, will "survey" the influence of French, Creole, West Indian and African music as expressed in hot New Orleans jazz. Sponsoring the concert are:

Leonard Bernstein, Olin Downes, Aaron Copland, Eli Siegmeister, Duke Ellington, Artie Shaw, Frank Sinatra, Rudi Blesh, Charles Edward Smith, Hazel Scott, William Feinberg, Secretary, Local 982, American Federation of Musicians.

Welles will be master of ceremonies.

Tickets may be obtained from Town Hall, the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 235 E. 11 St. and 19 Greenwich Ave.

Pianist Introduces New Hindemith Work

Isaac Stern will be presented by S. Hurok at Carnegie Hall tomorrow (Sunday Dec. 9) at 8:30 o'clock in his first violin recital of the season. Alexander Zakin will assist at the piano.

The young Californian, now twenty-five, will introduce a new sonata by Paul Hindemith for its first public performance here.

"GO AND SEE IT!" —WALTER WINCHELL

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DAILY WORKER

Act Fast, Vets Tell Housing Hearing

'COMMANDEER' AVAILABLE SITES NOW, DAVIS URGES

By LOUISE MITCHELL

"The Seabees built houses in two or three weeks, why can't we do the same now?"

This challenge was thrust yesterday by Major Herbert Scull into the public hearing on the housing shortage, called by the New York City Housing Authority at the Bar Association building.

"We just want any place to put our wedding presents," pleaded the Major, who was followed by other servicemen and women, who told of broken up families, eight persons living in two rooms, nine strangers sharing one bathroom and other demoralizing housing conditions currently facing veterans.

The hearing was organized by the Housing Authority to get suggestions to solve the "powder-keg" housing crisis.

BLAMES OWNERS, BANKS

Nathan Strauss, former National Housing Administrator, told the gathering of 300 that the real estate owners of slums and the savings banks were responsible for the housing crisis.

"They planned it this way," he charged. Strauss saw no short cuts to decent housing which could only be built with city, state and federal cooperation, he said. He suggested that the city buy tracts of land outside the city and build permanent low-costing housing.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis stopped the proceedings as spokesman of the New York State Communist Party, in an exchange with Edmond Butler, chairman of the Authority, who promised Davis that no tenants would be displaced from project sites until "comparable housing" was found for them. Davis said that the cost of temporary housing could be covered by \$400,000,000 state funds held in the treasury by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The Communist Councilman

called for the commandeering of vacant, boarded-up housing. He urged retention of rent ceilings and price ceilings on materials. Davis asked the Authority to back legislation barring racial discrimination in private housing.

Edward Weinfeld, former commissioner of the state housing division, said that by the end of 1946, there would be a shortage of 100,000 dwelling units. He said 6,000 trailers, demountable units and temporary units were available if the city would ask for them immediately from the federal government.

Thomas G. Grace of the Federal Housing Authority, took a surprisingly "pollyanna" approach to the problem. He suggested that renovation of old-law tenements would solve the entire shortage.

Sydney Maslen of the Community Service Society opposed renovation of old law tenements for its ill-effects on fire and health standards. For a long-term program, he urged full use of the \$80,000,000 state funds still in the treasury, amendment to the state law to permit increased loans and grants above the constitutional limit, passage of the Wagner-Ellender Bill and retention of rent control.

The City CIO, through Jules Korchein, chairman of its housing committee, proposed commandeering of vacant houses, imposition of a tax on "excess rooms," old-law housing renovations, importation of federal wartime housing, and coordination of all housing include current state actions under the City Housing Authority.

A variety of other suggestions included:

The end of racial segregation in new and old housing, public and private; a request for removal of ceiling prices on construction materials by James Felt, of the Real Estate Board of New York; a demand for the opening of resort facilities by veteran groups; amendment to the Multiple Dwelling Law to permit conversion of small frame houses to multiple; and many others.



BEN DAVIS

Tell Housing Hearing

Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, December 8, 1945



GUILTY of atrocities as Japanese commander in the Philippines, Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita (above), has been sentenced to death by the U. S. Military Commission which tried the "Tiger of Malaya" in Manila.

Catholic Primate of Poland Backs Gov't

WARSAW, Dec. 7 (Polpress).—The Catholic Primate of Poland, August Cardinal Hlond, has announced his support of the Polish Provisional Government's goal of "a better social and political order" for Poland.

The Catholic head of Poland, who recently returned from Rome, said at a mass meeting in Poznan, attended by many government officials, that "today we want to do our share towards the building of a better social and political order."

He said "Polish Catholics desire a 'people's Poland, which would not tolerate privileged classes.'"

Cardinal Hlond's support to the Warsaw Government is of special interest because Poland's concordat with the Vatican was declared void in September when the Polish Government charged the Vatican with such violations as the appointment of a German, Karl Maria Splett, to the Chelmo diocese.

Capital Hearings On Truman Bill Begin Next Week

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 7.—President Truman's bill outlawing strikes during a 30-day cooling off period will be attacked in public hearings at both ends of the Capitol next week.

House Labor Committee hearings will begin Monday and Senate Education and Labor Committee hearings start next Wednesday.

Pro-labor Congressmen on the House Committee won a preliminary victory when they forced the committee to take the time limit off the hearings. Administration forces wanted to jam the hearings into four days, and to limit witnesses to a few representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the CIO and AFL. This plan was defeated, and the committee agreed to hear a broader range of witnesses, with no adjournment date set.

POWELL BLASTS BILL

Harlem's Negro Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., a member of the committee, told his colleagues in executive session today that the bill was an attack on the workers who manned the production lines in the war.

"It is another evidence of the fact that Hitler is not dead, that his ashes do not rest in Berlin," declared Powell.

"This legislation," declared Powell's statement, which he read to the committee, "denies the right to strike. It will force Americans to work."

Powell then reminded the committee members that under the Railway-Labor Act, which the President said he is using as a model, "railroad workers' wage scales are much below the wage scales in other industries."

U. S. Delegation to Fight Truman Plan

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Representatives of 60,000 RCA, Westinghouse General Electric and other CIO electrical workers are sending a delegation to Washington to get their Senators and Congressmen lined up against Truman's union-busting program "even to the extent of filibuster." Some 150 leaders of the United Electrical Workers 40 locals in District 1 took the emergency action in a resolution unanimously approved at a meeting last night in Students Chapter Hall of Temple University.

Sharp Fighting Flares Again in Java

BATAVIA, Dec. 7 (UP).—Sharp fighting flared again today in the Semarang area of eastern Java between British troops and Indonesians fighting a return of Dutch rule to the Indies. What was described as a "heavy battle" also was fought in Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

Order Packard to Deal With Foremen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UP).—The National Labor Relations Board tonight formally ordered Packard Motor Car Co. to bargain with the Foremen's Association of America (Ind.) and offered to cooperate with the company to obtain a Supreme Court test of the order.

Chiang Forces Seize Great Wall City

CHUNGKING, Dec. 7 (UP).—Chinese government troops, thrusting a second wedge from the south into Communist forces, have seized Kupehkw, Great Wall pass city 40 miles southwest of Changteh on the Communist "life-line" westward from Manchuria, reports from the battle area said tonight.

Kupehkw is 70 miles northeast of Peiping.

U. S. Ignores French on Reich Plan

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (UP).—The United States has authorized its representatives in the military government to ignore French opposition and negotiate with Great Britain and Russia for a centralized German administration on a three-power basis, usually well-informed sources said today.

Reveal U. S. Kept USSR In Dark on Tokyo Code

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — Letters written by Gen. George C. Marshall to Gov. Thomas Dewey in September, 1944, placed in evidence at the Pearl Harbor hearing today, revealed that the U. S. and Britain were secretly decoding Japanese and German war messages but that the Soviet Union was not receiving this information.

The letters, written during the 1944 presidential campaign and labeled "for Mr. Dewey's eyes only," disclosed that U. S. successes on the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea resulted in part from cracking the Japanese code.

The first letter cautioned the Republican presidential aspirant against revealing that the United States had broken the code and was intercepting and translating Japanese messages.

Furthermore, Marshall wrote, the United States was learning of "Hitler's intentions in Europe" through messages from the Japanese ambassador to Berlin, Baron Oshima. These, he added, "are still in the codes involved in the Pearl Harbor events."

In addition, the conduct of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's European campaign and of all Pacific operations were closely related in conception and timing to the information received through intercepted codes, Marshall said.

Marshall, appearing for the second day before the joint Congressional committee, sought vainly to have deleted the parts of his letters dealing with the code breaking.

But the committee decided in executive session to record the full contents.

"I am presenting this matter to you, for your secret consideration," Marshall wrote Dewey, "in the hope that you will see your way clear to avoid the tragic results with which we are now threatened in the present political campaign."

Marshall felt that the code breaking secret was jeopardized by the congressional political battles of 1944. A speech, he said, made by Rep. Forrest A. Harness (R-Ind.), would clearly suggest to the Japanese that we have been reading their codes, even though Harness and the American people "would probably not draw that conclusion."

Nelson to Address B'klyn CP Vets Mon.

Steve Nelson, member of the National Board of the Communist Party, hero of the Lincoln Brigade in Spain, will address Brooklyn Communist Party veterans at the C. P. County headquarters, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 10 at 8 p. m.

The meeting will be held in room 1710.

All Brooklyn Communist vets are urged to attend.

Byrnes Slaps Down Hurley

(Continued from Page 1)

He referred to documents sent from Chungking by George Acheson, now political adviser to Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo and formerly counselor of the Chungking embassy when Hurley arrived in October, 1944. Acheson is supposed to have urged on Oct. 30, 1944 that the United States consider

arming the Chinese Communists. Byrnes said that at the time the Acheson memorandum seemed like a reasonable document.

A proposal from John S. Service, then political adviser to Gen. Stilwell, that Chiang's government be allowed to stand or fall without American aid was considered drastic by the State Department, said Byrnes.

But he pointed out that Service was attached to Gen. Joseph Stilwell at that time. Byrnes defended Service as having been cleared by the State Department in last summer's "Case of the Six."

Byrnes threw more light on the split with Hurley, who seems to have sent his letter of resignation on Nov. 26 first to the press, and then offered by telephone to continue as ambassador to China. But

by that time the letter had reached the State Department and the White House, and was accepted.

Byrnes did not explain why he had said the next day, Nov. 29, that Hurley would have been supported if he had chosen to return to China.

The Secretary pinned most of the attitude toward Hurley on the fact that the former ambassador failed to be specific or factual in his charges about State Department aides undermining policies in China.

As for Hurley's charge on Thursday that under-secretary Dean Acheson had "dynamited" American policy in Iran, Byrnes said "It was news to him that American policy had been dynamited there."

Greatest interest, of course, lay in Byrnes' suggestion that the Kuomintang and the Communists

should come together, but clearly he considers the Chungking regime the basis for being broadened, which is rather different from the Communist proposal of a democratic coalition government.

Byrnes was not questioned apparently, on why the Oct. 10 agreement between the Kuomintang and the Communists to discuss a coalition government had not been carried out.

As a matter of fact, continued aid to the Kuomintang and the maintenance of 60,000 marines in China encourage Chiang and thus prevent any kind of settlement.

Until the United States withdraws such help and gives up its own desire to dominate the North-China-Manchuria area, it does not help to do anything more than repudiate Hurley.